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Reports on a Portion of the Algoma and Thunder Bay Districts, Ontario, by W. J. WILSON, and *On the Region Lying North of Lake Superior between the Pic and Nipigon Rivers, Ontario*, by W. H. COLLINS. Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, 1909.

In the region covered by the first report the rocks are chiefly Laurentian, consisting of granites and gneisses. These are interrupted in considerable areas by hornblende and biotite schists with diabase dikes, which are classed as Keewatin. Microscopic descriptions of these rocks made by G. A. Young are given. In the north of the region are nearly flat-lying dolomitic rocks classed as Cambro-Silurian and Silurian. A list of fossils from these formations identified by J. F. Whiteaves is appended.

The entire region covered by the second report is composed of pre-Cambrian rocks, all of which are crystalline except in the west, where comparatively unaltered sediments are to be seen. According to lithological characters the rocks are placed in four groups: (1) Laurentian, an intimate association chiefly of granites and gneisses of various sorts; (2) Keewatin, dark green, gray, or black schists largely eruptive in nature, and sheared porphyries containing much secondary chlorite and pyrite; (3) Keweenawan, brick-red dolomites; and (4) eruptives, hornblende and eleolite syenites, diorite, pegmatites, and diabases.

Minerals of economic importance occur in considerable variety but few deposits of valuable extent have been found.

In both reports considerable attention is given to the routes followed and the rock exposures studied.

E. R. L.

The Coal Fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia. By D. B. DOWNING. Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, 1909.

This report is a concise statement of the area and probable contents of the various coal fields of the middle portion of Canada. There are three important coal-bearing formations, all belonging to the Cretaceous period and separated by shales of marine origin. These are the Kootanie, the Belly River or Judith River (Montana), and the Laramie. The character of the coal ranges from lignite to anthracite, the anthracite area being that of the Cascade basin. The areas in which coal is to be found are described briefly; analyses already published are collected in the form of tables and selected analyses of other North American and foreign coals are added for comparison.

E. R. L.